

Although the design and color of the cover are new, the titles, number and order of the chapters are identical with those of the first edition. None of the chapters has been extensively rewritten. A small number of illustrations have been replaced or deleted; several new ones have been added. The most extensive changes are in Chapter 6, in which the new laryngeal illustrations are a significant improvement, and in Chapter 9, to which four charts covering tracheotomy care have been added. A section of mediastinoscopy, consisting of one short paragraph, one illustration, and one reference, has been added to Chapter 10. A few additional references have been added to the bibliographies at the ends of some of the chapters.

Despite the inadequacy of the changes, we are indebted to Dr. DeWeese and to Dr. Saunders for providing us with the best available American otolaryngology text for medical students and general practitioners. Current owners of editions one or two need not replace them. Anyone seeking a good, basic otolaryngology text would do well to consider the new edition of DeWeese and Saunders. It is the hope of the reviewer that the fourth edition will be adequately revised.

CHARLES P. LEBOW, M.D.

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PEDIATRIC THERAPY—Third Edition—Harry C. Shirkey, B.S. (Pharm.), M.D., F.A.A.P. (Editor), Director, The Children's Hospital of Birmingham, Alabama; Professor and Director, Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Pediatrics, and Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology, Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama; Professor and Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama; Member, Revision Committee, and Chairman, Pediatric Panel, Pharmacopeia of the United States. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1968. 1294 pages, \$25.00.

Almost any physician who treats children needs a textbook devoted exclusively to pediatric therapy. Currently two such books are available. One of these, *Pediatric Therapy*, Harry Shirkey, editor, is now in its third edition. The book is divided into the traditional categorical arrangements of diseases (respiratory system, blood, genitourinary system, etc.), and the principles and all practical details of a complete therapeutic regimen are set forth. In addition, there are more general chapters which deal with drug treatment, drug reactions, treatment of symptoms, etc., an extensive table of poisons and their treatments, and a very extensive table of recommended drugs and dosages. Since there are 89 contributing authors, it is not surprising that the end result is a bit uneven in quality; however, most of them succeed in presenting a practical and complete approach to the delivery of care to sick children. The presentations benefit from very liberal use of illustrative figures and lists of pertinent references.

Since the decision for most physicians who treat children will not be whether to buy such a book but, rather, which one should be bought, some comparison with its main competitor, *Current Pediatric Therapy*, Drs. S. S. Gellis and B. Kagan, editors, seems appropriate. In general, these books are similar, with a few distinct differences. The Gellis-Kagan book deals solely with specific disease entities and lacks the extensive discussions of general care given in the first section of the Shirkey book, and also does not make use of illustrative figures. On the whole, the Gellis-Kagan book is more scholarly in its approach to specific diseases, while the Shirkey book places more emphasis on the practical details of total patient care.

If one has the second edition of the Shirkey book,

enough new information is not offered in the third edition to justify its purchase. However, compared to the first edition, there are enough new and/or significantly revised chapters so that it could be replaced with the third.

RODERIC H. PHIBBS, M.D.

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MONOCLONAL AND POLYCLONAL HYPERGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA—Clinical and Biological Significance—Jan Gösta Waldenström, Head of the Department of Medicine in Malmö at the University of Lund. Vanderbilt University Press, Nashville, Tenn. (37203), 1968. 223 pages, \$6.95.

This book is a compact exposition of the disorders of immunoglobulins by a most distinguished clinician. As in most of his publications, it is written in an informal, chatty style, in which he allows access to his thoughts, most of which are born out of long and extensive clinical experience. Throughout the book, the author leans heavily on this experience and presents a large amount of case material. Although he constantly refers to the available literature, it is his data which shapes his thinking. This is probably the book's greatest strength. It is also probably its weakness in that a large body of clinical material on these disorders from other centers is summarized only briefly.

The book covers the following materials. The nomenclature of the gamma globulins; the nature of (M) components and so called paraproteins; the clinical importance of monoclonal vs. polyclonal hypergammaglobulinemias; the diagnostic importance of the estimated sedimentation rate; the incidence of the monoclonal disorders of multiple myeloma macroglobulinemia, etc.; some discussion of the metabolic problems of these disorders; a brief section on cryoglobulins; an important discussion of monoclonal essential hypergammaglobulinemia and material on polyclonal hypergammaglobulinemias including autoimmune diseases, purpura hypergammaglobulinemia, circulating anticoagulants and sarcoid like disease. The book ends with a section on the etiology and metabolic aspects of monoclonal disease which includes some of the author's thoughts on malignant disease in general.

The chapter on the nomenclature is somewhat out of date and the new information on IgG subclasses is not included. Further, the current concepts of heavy chain disease i.e., proteins which are more than just a Fc fragment and are probably heavy chains with large areas of Fd fragment deletion were not available at the time of his writing. The author's discussion of the term paraprotein and the evidence for and against it are timely. He favors the concept that M components are antibody molecules which we must find the antigen. He devotes an entire chapter to the problem of incidence and etiology of these disorders. This information has been unavailable (in the form presented) and as such is worthy of the reader's attention. The chapter on metabolic problems was disappointing in that no discussion of the role of the kidney in the catabolism of gammaglobulin and Bence Jones proteins was included. This is an important subject which has direct bearing on the etiology of myeloma renal disease. The discussion on hypercalcemia, however, is more to the point and raises the question of the presence of a calcium mobilizing factor in these patients.

The information provided about a monoclonal essential hypergammaglobulinemia as a clinical problem is important in this day. The availability of potent drugs which, when indiscriminately used on patients who have not had myeloma, can cause severe and fatal iatrogenic disease. The existence of, and criteria for, diagnosis of

benign vs. early myeloma are discussed. The author leans heavily on maintenance of a stable level of gamma-globulin for diagnosis of benign disease. The book includes discussions on the concept of autoimmune diseases, the entity of purpura hypergammaglobulinemia and malignant disease in general. The latter subject is again treated anecdotically and as such is more interesting for its speculations than for its hard data.

The book is of interest primarily to internists and those physicians who see numbers of patients with malignant disorders. It is worth reading particularly for the enjoyment of traveling through the years of observation and thinking of this monumental physician.

MALCOLM R. MACKENZIE, M.D.

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PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF GASTRIC SURGERY—Harry A. Oberhelman, Jr., M.D., Professor of Surgery, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, California. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill. (62703), 1968. 95 pages, \$7.50.

The author has presented a timely and up-to-date monograph, setting forth the physiological principles upon which gastric surgery is based. He has brought together the important contributions in gastric physiology and presented them to the reader in a clear and concise way. Dr. Oberhelman is uniquely qualified to this because of his long interest and personal contributions, clinically and in the laboratory, to this field. This book begins with an excellent anatomical description of the stomach depicting its innervation, histological characteristics, and circulation. The second chapter succinctly covers the basic physiology of gastric secretion, digestion, and motility. The material presented in the first two chapters provides the foundation and the physiological basis for the ensuing chapters which discuss the surgical management of the duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, stomal ulcer, and peptic ulceration associated with extra-gastric factors. The chapter entitled "Physiological Principles of Complications of Gastric Surgery" is exceedingly well done and presents to the student and physician an excellent discussion of the pathogenesis of the complications of gastric operations, and details as to how they may be prevented or treated. The final chapter discusses the pathophysiology and therapy of peptic esophagitis.

The author is to be complimented for condensing a vast amount of information and presenting it in a lucid, easy-to-read manner. This text is comprehensive, very well organized, and serves to relate clinical practice to its basic science origins. In dealing with peptic ulceration the author continually emphasizes the underlying pathophysiology and associates this with diagnostic and therapeutic regimens. This book should appropriately find its place in every medical school library and is particularly recommended for every medical student, resident, surgeon or physician interested in medical or surgical gastroenterology.

EARL F. WOLFMAN JR., M.D.

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THE RADIOBIOLOGY OF HUMAN CANCER RADIOTHERAPY—J. Robert Andrews, M.D., D.Sc. (Med.), Professor of Radiology and Director of Radiotherapy, Georgetown University Medical Center; Chief, Radiotherapy Section, Radiology Service, Washington Veterans Administration Hospital; Consultant: Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health; District of Columbia General Hospital; Providence Hospital; Sibley Memorial Hospital; formerly: Chief, Radiation Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health; Professor and Director of Radiology, Bowman Gray School of Medicine and North Carolina Baptist Hospitals.

W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 271 pages, \$19.00.

The major effort of this book on radiobiology is to present the author's own experience or his investigations or from his evaluation of the experiences and the results of others in this field.

Often books are written largely by a number of contributors responsible for specific areas. This book was largely the author's effort and he had the benefit of collaboration with those who have assisted in his investigations or who were afforded an opportunity to analyze his results.

On page 4 in the discussion of electronic equilibrium the context of the quote from Williams, 1966, is inadequate. On page 7 the statement is made that "Mammalian cells are killed by ionizing radiations with a probability which is the reciprocal of the probability of their survival; that is, if the probability of killing is, say, 80 percent then the probability of survival is 20 percent." The reciprocal of 80 percent is 125 percent rather than 20 percent.

The author has had considerable experience in the field of radiobiology and radiation therapy and he has given a great deal of thought to the presentation of this material which is well organized.

The book is recommended for reference for radiobiologists and for practicing radiation therapists. An excellent bibliography is included.

JUSTIN J. STEIN, M.D.

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PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE—Tinsley Randolph Harrison, M.D., Professor of Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Alabama; Distinguished Professor, University of Alabama; Attending Physician, University Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama; and T. Joseph Reeves, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Alabama Heart Research Professor, Associate Professor of Physiology, Director, Cardiovascular Research and Training Program, College of Medicine, University of Alabama. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. (60601), 1968. 474 pages, \$20.00.

This book is a valuable asset to the working library of the internist. There is no padding, no trivia; the bibliographies for each chapter are as they should be—selective. The literary style is elegant, with tasteful allusions to the classics of medicine and mythology. This book is novel in that it is not solely disease-oriented, but from its first page assigns more importance to the patient than to the heart. A number of conversations between hypothetical physicians and imaginary patients gives to the reader a sense of taking a residency in ischemic heart disease (IHD) from the the authors. In the appendix are copies of actual instructions given to 20 different patients, from "a healthy man considered a likely candidate for coronary disease," a woman plagued with hyperventilation, suffers from various degrees of angina pectoris, and the victim of acute myocardial infarction.

Case 21, Subjective Aspects of an Acute Myocardial Infarction (as related by the patient), describes the heart attack that struck Dr. Harrison as this book was nearing completion after three years of work. Said this patient, "During the uneventful illness, and after recovery from it, the book was almost completely re-written. There are many small details that are important to patients, but are often overlooked by physicians and that had been largely neglected in our initial draft. These have now been inserted."

Hence, the reader is not astonished to find that the opening chapter deals with The Problem of Fear. Following Some Definitions and Explanations is Highlights in